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CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROPOSALS ANALYSED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI /WORLD KNOWLEDGE/ in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 82 pp 2-5

/Article by Yuan Yuzhou /5913 3254 1558/: "Analysis of the Middle East Peace Proposals"

/Text/ The Palestine Problem Becomes More Conspicuous

The Lebanon crisis and the Israeli massacre in Beirut have shown more poignantly that the Palestine problem, brought about by Israeli expansionism, has reached a point where a solution simply has to be found. This unparalleled savagery and historical tragedy cannot be allowed to go on.

The conflict between the Arabs and the Israeli can be traced back to very early times. Without going back into the distant past, since 1947, when the United Nations passed a resolution on the partitioning of Palestine, the conflict between Arabs and Israeli has already gone on for 35 years. During this time four Middle East wars have been fought, and Israel has 10 times invaded Lebanon, while small conflicts have been too numerous to count. The large and small conflicts between Arabs and Israeli have all been caused, in the final analysis, by the Palestine question. The Israeli expansionists have used armed force to invade the territory of the Palestinians, driven them from their homes and robbed them of their lawful rights. The Palestinians wander about destitute all over the world, living a miserable life, called "a people without a land." For 30 years they have carried on an unyielding, indomitable struggle of extreme hardships and difficulties to regain their lawful national rights and to be able to return to their homes. History and the actual realities tell us clearly that the Palestine question is the nucleus of the Middle East problem, and that there can be no peace in the Middle East without a comprehensive and just solution of the Palestine question.

In order to solve the Palestine question, the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations have passed about 500 resolutions, all without effect. In the last 2 or 3 years, many different proposals have been put forward by various quarters to solve the Palestine question, such as the Jordanian plan from the Arab side, the Syrian plan, the Palestinian plan, the Saudi plan, the Egyptian plan, the Tunisian plan, etc. From the Israeli side there was the "Jordan Option" plan of the communist party and the

annexation plan of the Likud group. There was a wide discrepancy between all these plans, some diametrically opposed to each other and reactions were equally far apart, so that none of the plans could be accepted by all concerned.

In 1978 Egypt and Israel reached an agreement, the Camp David accord, with the United States acting as go-between and participant. The Camp David accord consisted of two parts. One part deals with the establishment of peace between Egypt and Israel, including peace negotiations, establishment of diplomatic relations and the return of Israeli occupied Egyptian territory on the Sinai peninsula in stages. This part of the accord has already been fulfilled. The second part of the accord concerns the Palestinian autonomy question. Negotiations on this part have dragged on and on for over 2 years as opinions of both sides were poles apart. Not only was no progress made, even meetings on this question could not be brought about. It was originally envisaged that Jordanian and Palestinian representatives would join the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, but this could not be achieved due to the opposition of the vast majority of Arab countries against the Camp David accord.

The Begin authorities in Israel took advantage of the complicated Middle Eastern situation and of America's partiality and indulgence shown toward Israel, to perpetrate wrong and evil deeds by stepping up its ambitious plan of a "Greater Israel." In successive actions Israel proclaimed the annexation of Jerusalem and of the Golan Heights. It also continually established and expanded the Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, carrying out "quiet annexations." The present invasion of Lebanon and even more the shocking genocidal policy in Western Beirut, the large-scale slaughter of Palestinian civilians, had as one of its main aims the thorough obliteration of the Palestine Liberation Organization and thus to blot out the Palestine question.

Contrary to the plans of the Begin authorities, the Palestine question was not only not eliminated, but became an even more conspicuous problem. People gained a clearer understanding of the importance and urgency of solving the Palestine question, and immediately certain new plans for the solution of the Palestine question began to appear.

The Reagan Plan

Since 1978 America actively planned Middle Eastern peace talks. After helping to bring about the Camp David accord, America's basic policy in pursuing Middle Eastern peace talks was to support the Camp David accord, exert all efforts toward an expansion of its "peace process," and at the same time, on the pretext of ensuring Israel's security, to continue its partiality toward Israel and supply Israel with even greater amounts of military and economic aid. When the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy reached an impasse, America started to study how the peace process, which it had set in motion, could be continued. The State Department set up a study committee. The Middle East policy of the Reagan government, as part of its hegemonic struggle with the Soviet Union, neglected to recognize during its first stage the major importance of the Arab-Israeli

conflict, but after a certain period of time America realized that without a solution of the Arab-Israeli question, it will not be able to pursue its anti-Soviet strategy in the Middle East. For this reason the United States gradually moved the settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem to a fairly high position in its concerns. This spring, the report of the mentioned study committee of the U. S. State Department was published in an internal publication, the PUBLIC FORUM, for an internal discussion. At the beginning of the Lebanon crisis, some people within the ruling groups of the United States suggested to link the Lebanon crisis with the Palestine question and the Middle East interests of the United States and the entire West, to subject these problems to a comprehensive consideration and seek ways and means for an all-round solution. The inner circle of the American government, under the direction of Secretary of State Schultz, stepped up fomenting a plan for the solution of the Palestine question, and it is said that for the purpose of testing the plan, the State Department study report was purposely "leaked" so that the PLO leader Arafat received a copy in Beirut. America calculated that the Lebanon crisis had produced a series of factors that were helpful for an extension of the peace process which America had set in motion. America believed that as the PLO was weakened, its "extreme wing" had no more strength to exercise influence on the moderate Arab states, and that the trend of the "main group" toward a political settlement of the Palestine question was obviously strengthened. In the Arab countries the influence of the countries of the resistance front decreased, while the influence of the moderate countries increased, and the trend to find a negotiated solution of the Palestine question became the main current. As to Israel, due to the tremendous military expenses and the inability of the economy to bear this burden, the antiwar mood increased and a peace movement was developing. Certain divergent opinions also appeared in the pro-Israel forces in the United States, and the resistance against Reagan bringing about an equilibrium between the Arabs and the Israeli also diminished. The Reagan government tried to make the best use of this favorable opportunity to take new steps. On 1 September President Reagan formally submitted a new Middle East peace plan. This is the first plan submitted by an American president for a "fairly systematic and fairly comprehensive" solution of the Palestine question.

The major parts of Reagan's plan are: The Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip shall set up an autonomous administration linked with Jordan, rejection of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, transfer within a period of 5 years of the administrative control of internal affairs from Israeli hands to the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, rejecting Israeli annexation or permanent control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, freezing all Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories, Jerusalem to be undivided, but its position to be determined in further negotiations. Reagan says his plan strives to "coordinate harmoniously the due considerations for Israel's security and the lawful rights of the Palestinians." This makes the Reagan plan a complicated matter.

As world opinion analyses the situation, the Reagan plan differs from the American stand of the past in certain points, and some Arab countries say that it has some new elements. World opinion thinks that the plan recognizes

that the Palestine problem is not merely a problem of refugees, but a question of "lawful rights" of the Palestinians. There is some progress here compared with the past. On the question of Palestinian autonomy, the plan furthermore introduces the new factor of a "relation with Jordan," denies Israel's right to hold the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and opposes the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements on occupied territory. This is a public rejection of the Begin authorities' claim that "the West Bank has been territory of Israel for many generations" and that "Jordan is the state of the Palestinians." It also possibly exercises pressure on Israel not to go ahead with the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The plan says that the status of Jerusalem shall await further decision, which again expresses America's refusal to recognize the annexation of the city by Israel. Furthermore, the fact that the plan was put forward at all signifies that the United States has placed the Palestine question into an important position within its foreign policy. All this shows the new trend in the American Middle East policy.

However, world opinion points out that the Reagan plan is no jumping out from the old patterns of past American foreign policies. In the key questions it follows the old practices. Some Arab countries pointed out that the Reagan plan has its "negative aspect" in that it opposes the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. In actual fact it thereby denies the right to self-determination of the Palestinians. The plan also does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization. This is following past policies in one continuous line. The mention of "representatives of the Palestinians" in the plan does not refer to the PLO. The American attitude toward the PLO has constantly been: "As long as the PLO does not recognize the right of Israel to exist and does not accept resolutions No. 242 and No. 338 of the Security Council, America will not recognize the PLO and will not negotiate with the PLO." The American plan therefore also avoids all mention of the PLO. The plan also only speaks of "freezing," not "abolishing," the Israeli settlements on occupied territory, which legalizes all existing settlements. In his speech at the time of announcing his new plan, Reagan did not mention with one word the question of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied land, but repeatedly--at least in seven places--talks of Israel's "security," as if the reality of the situation were that the Arabs are threatening Israel's security and not that Israel is threatening and doing damage to Arab security. As to the great many ambiguous expressions and equivocal meanings in the plan, let us not go into them here one by one.

Why does America put forward a Middle East peace plan at this time? It is generally assumed that the reasons are as follows:

1. It uses the method of "putting a distance between itself and Israel" to appease Arab dissatisfaction and thus to repair its relations with the Arabs. It wants to effect some kind of an equilibrium between the Arabs and the Israeli. It want Israel to "exchange land (giving up occupied territory) for peace" and the Arabs to "exchange recognition (of Israel) for peace," and thus make a show of its "impartial and unbiased" attitude, so as to play down and improve its image after having winked at and supported Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

2. It is trying to lure a larger number of Arab countries into the peace talk process that it is mapping out. It assumes that its plan has a certain attraction. The suggestion to have an autonomous government on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip linked with Jordan has similarities with the proposal of a "United Kingdom" of Jordan and Palestine once suggested by King Hussein of Jordan, and also with the "Jordan option" plan advocated by the Israeli communist party. The West Bank of the Jordan River had been an integral part of Jordan before the third Middle East war of 1967. Jordan has a special relationship with Palestine, and Palestinians constitute half of Jordan's population. In suggesting an extension of the peace talks on the Palestine question to include Egypt, Israel, Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians, the focal point is the idea to first of all draw Jordan into the peace talk process and then later gradually to expand the talks to comprise all other Arab states. The plan includes salient points of the Camp David accord, but does not use the name of the Camp David accord. In that respect it thinks it can gain Egyptian and Israeli support and on the other hand open the way for those Arab countries that opposed the Camp David accord to join the peace talk process. It reckons with rejection from the Begin authorities, but this precisely could make it easier for the various Arab countries to accept it. It also figures that the Arabs will have reservations, but that this may precisely induce Israel to make concessions.

3. It thinks to maintain its superior diplomatic position in the Middle East peace talks process and continue to preclude any intrusion by the Soviet Union. Since 1978 America alone managed the peace talks and the Soviet Union could find no opening to get into the act. In the present Lebanon crisis, America was meditating between Israel, Syria and Lebanon, and created a peace process led by the United States. This was regarded as a diplomatic success scored by America. In proposing the present plan, America thinks of bringing about a turn of events in the Middle East, maintain the momentum of the peace talks and maintain its own leading position.

4. It thinks of weakening the PLO. Reagan acknowledged that the military defeat of the PLO "did not at all weaken the aspirations of the Palestinians demanding a just solution of their problem," and that "Israel's military victory cannot bring a just and lasting peace to that area." Reagan seized upon the difficult position the PLO finds itself in to give the PLO a certain hope by fostering the growth of a peace trend within the movement and by stiffling its "extremist" trends.

The Arab Plan

Soon after the submission of the Reagan plan, the 12th Arab summit meeting took place in Fez, Morocco. This was a meeting that followed the November Fez meeting which had been broken off. Apart from Egypt which had not been invited and Libya which refused to attend, all Arab countries and the PLO attended the meeting. The meeting discussed the important questions facing the Arab world and adopted a final declaration, which laid down eight principles for the solution of the Palestine question, that is, an Arab plan for Middle East peace. The plan's salient points are: Withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territory occupied since 1967, including the Arab section of Jerusalem, dismantling all settlements established by Israel since 1967 on

Arab territory, the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their one and only representative organization, the PLO, establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, the United Nations to guarantee the peace for all states in that region, including the independent Palestinian state. The meeting decided to dispatch representatives to the standing member countries of the United Nations Security Council to give an explanation of the Arab plan.

The Fez peace plan was unprecedented in that it was the first joint proposal brought out by the Arab countries together in all the 35 years of the Arab-Israeli conflict. World opinion considered this plan fairly comprehensive and also fairly realistic, and a reasonable basis for a just solution of the Middle East question. The plan determines a struggle strategy against Israel mainly using diplomatic political struggle. Article 7 of the plan "implicitly" recognizes the existence of Israel, which is a historical turning point compared with the past policy of refusing to recognize Israel, refusing all peaceful solutions and refusing all negotiations. This is bound to have a far-reaching impact on the future situation in the Middle East.

The unshakable principles on which the plan insists are: Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab land and the Palestinian people shall enjoy national self-determination, including a state of their own. The plan takes the Saudi Arabian Fahd plan of last year as basis, but adds some supplementary items. The plan clearly and definitely states that the PLO is the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people. On the question of recognizing Israel, according to explanations given by Moroccans, this plan prescribed a two-step process. The first step shall be the establishment of the Palestinian state according to the 1967 boundaries, and as the second step the two states shall recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations. The section on the role of the Security Council as guarantor of peace in the Middle East was also already contained in the Saudi plan.

The Arab side has neither accepted nor rejected the Reagan plan. However, only a superficial comparison easily shows the principal differences between the two plans. The American plan is very far apart from the standpoint of the Arab countries in a series of questions, such as the national self-determination of the Palestinian people, the establishment of a Palestinian state, the role of the PLO, the withdrawal of Israel from occupied land and the dismantling of settlements.

The formulation of a joint peace plan by the Arab states shows an increasing trend of Arab unity. In November last year when the Saudi peace plan was discussed at the Fez meeting, the various Arab countries could not agree and broke up in discord. Unofficial reports said that at that time the Saudi plan was "roundly cursed" by the countries of the resistance front, but 10 months later the Saudi plan, after certain amendments and added supplements, was accepted jointly at a meeting at that time by the hard-line Arab countries as well as by the moderates, for the reason that great changes had occurred in the Middle East situation. The Lebanon crisis had exposed the serious consequences of the state of complete disunity among Arabs and evoked an unprecedented desire for unity among the Arab people. As a reaction,

the leaders in the various Arab countries simply had to take note of this trend.

The growing strength of the moderate wing among the Arab countries and the change in attitude on the Palestine question among the majority of members of the resistance front was also an important factor in bringing about the formulation of the joint plan.

The fact that the Arabs put forward a plan gave impetus to the peace talks trend in the Middle East and won widespread international sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples, as it also exercised a certain pressure on America and its partiality toward Israel and on the expansionism of the Begin authorities.

A Rough Road Ahead

The appearance in succession of the Reagan plan and the Arab plan manifests a new development in the trend of the Middle East peace talks. Of course, due to the discrepancies in standpoint, it will still be an extremely difficult matter to arrive at a plan that will be acceptable to all. Without amendments in major points, the American plan will definitely not be accepted by the Arab countries. As to the Arab plan, the U.S. Secretary of State Schultz has expressed partial approval, but on certain "key and important" points on which opinions differ, he also expressed that the United States will "insist on its own proposals."

Following the American and the Arab plans, the Soviet Union in the middle of September put forward a plan for peace in the Middle East. The Soviet plan is mainly a collection of proposals of the past without new content, and it also did not evoke any great reaction. Its main purpose was to break the monopoly of America in the peace talks and intrude itself on the stage of the Middle East peace talks. The point in the Arab plan that the Security Council play the role of guarantor will in the future also be exploited by the Soviet Union.

The countries of Western Europe welcomed the Reagan plan and the Arab plan and considered both plans to have their positive points. Western Europe intends to maintain a balance between the Arabs and the Israeli and to play the role of a bridge. America has all along demanded that Western Europe take concerted action with American actions in the Palestine question and desist from obstructing the American-designed peace process. Western Europe has much less strength and influence in the Middle East than America and would hardly be able to follow an independent line of action.

The greatest obstacle to the present Middle East peace talks is the Begin authority in Israel. It not only categorically rejected the Arab plan, but also refused to accept the Reagan plan. Begin said that the Reagan plan "is a blue print for a new partitioning of Israel and Jerusalem." Begin called the Arab plan "even worse than the Fahd plan." Begin threatened that Israel "will continue to wage a fight against the Palestinians until all of them will be wiped out." What an extreme arrogance! Not only that,

after publication of the Reagan plan, the Begin authorities on the one hand proclaimed that they will continue establishment of new settlements on the West Bank, and on the other hand, relying on their military superiority, continued to create disturbances in Lebanon, going so far as to brazenly carry out genocidal slaughter of Palestinian civilians in the Western district of Beirut. However, the perverse acts of the Begin authorities evoked unanimous condemnation throughout the world, and demonstrations in protest of Israel's atrocities spread from the Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories to within Israel itself, the masses of Tel Aviv shouting the slogan "Begin resign." Since the United States has unshirkable responsibility for Israel's sanguinary activities, its efforts to change the American image were also seriously affected.

At present the Lebanon crisis is far from being settled. The tense confrontation between Syria and Israel can at any moment touch off a large-scale conflict. The internal situation inside Lebanon has also not yet been stabilized, and conflicts can break out between the forces of the various factions. Although the Arabs among themselves have shown a desire for unity and created a certain atmosphere favorable for a peaceful settlement, it is still hard to eliminate all their long-standing differences and contradictions. Above all it is the intransigence and obstinacy of the Israeli authorities and America's continued policy of partiality toward Israel that are building up obstacle upon obstacle and difficulty upon difficulty on the road to peace in the Middle East. A turbulent and changeable situation will continue to prevail in the Middle East.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN'S 15 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION VIEWED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 23, 10 Dec 82 pp 54-55

[Article in "International Current Affairs" column by Yang Guanghua [2799 0342 5478]: "Fifteen Years of Unity and Cooperation in ASEAN"]

[Text] It is already 15 years since the proclamation on 8 August 1967 of the founding of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (abbreviated to ASEAN) comprising Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore. Over that 15 years, this regional organization ASEAN has obtained gratifying successes in promoting the economic development of its region and the steady advance of Southeast Asia along the path of peace and stability.

The total area of the five ASEAN countries is 3.05 million square kilometers with a total population of about 250 million. They are situated in a connected region on the Pacific and Indian oceans, within which the Strait of Malacca is the maritime communications hub linking the two oceans, so that their strategic position is extremely important. The climate is temperate here and rainfall is abundant. The region is extremely rich in natural resources, and is a well-known center for the production of strategic raw materials. In world output, the five countries account for 80 percent of rubber, 80.1 percent of oil palm, 66.8 percent of copra, and 60 percent of tin. The five countries also have large amounts of minerals such as petroleum, bauxite, gold, tungsten, and copper, as well as rich agricultural and forestry products such as husked rice, hemp, and leaf tobacco.

For a long period in history, the five countries suffered from foreign aggression and enslavement. After gaining independence, the people of each country urgently needed, in a peaceful environment, to fully utilize the rich natural resources of this region, and through mutual coordination, to jointly promote the economic prosperity and peaceful stability of the Southeast Asian region. Precisely under these circumstances, on 8 August 1967, the five countries signed in Bangkok, capital of Thailand, the "Bangkok Declaration" establishing ASEAN. The five countries were determined "through joint efforts to promote the economic growth, social progress, and cultural development of this region," and "to promote the peace and stability of Southeast Asia."

Over these 15 years, the five countries of ASEAN--in line with the spirit of learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, providing mutual support, and cooperating closely--have cooperated economically through many forms such as putting into effect preferential trade in the region (reducing tariffs by 20 to 25 percent), opening factories by joint investment, setting up a joint fund, and establishing organizations for cooperation and coordination. The number of kinds of commodities now benefiting from preferential trade among the member nations has reached over 8,560 and within ASEAN the volume of trade rose from \$9.8 billion in 1978 to \$19.8 billion in 1980. The five countries agreed to operate jointly five big enterprises, on four of which intensive construction is now underway. The five countries also set up five permanent cooperative committees: On grain; agriculture and forests; metals and banking; industry, mining and energy; liaison and communications; and trade and tourism. The cooperative committees concerned have set up a 50,000-ton secured reserve of husked rice to meet emergency requirements. On the energy side, it is stipulated that the petroleum-producing countries--Indonesia and Malaysia--give priority to supplying oil to the other three countries. In order to insure the successful carrying out of each cooperative project, the ministers of foreign affairs, economy, and culture of all ASEAN member nations hold regular meetings every year or special meetings; and a ministerial-level permanent mechanism has been set up--the ASEAN Secretariat--specifically to discuss and handle relevant cooperation problems. In addition, ASEAN as a whole holds bilateral conferences with the countries of America, Japan, New Zealand, and Canada and with the organization of the European Economic Community, so as to energetically develop trade outside its region and draw in funds and technology from industrial countries. With regard to the economic policies of the industrialized countries that are detrimental to them, ASEAN is able to act in unison and counterattack. Owing to their carrying out economic cooperation, in the past several years the five ASEAN countries have all had a fairly large development. In 1981, the five countries had an average growth rate in total domestic production value of 6.9 percent, and their foreign trade also had a fairly large development.

Without a peaceful, tranquil international environment, it is very difficult to achieve economic cooperation and development. Politically, ASEAN in 1971 proposed that Southeast Asia be set up as a "peaceful, free, and neutral region" and made unremitting efforts to this end. Over the past several years, because of Vietnam's expansion, particularly in 1979, when it sent troops into Kampuchea and stationed troops on the Kampuchean-Thai border, the peace and tranquility of ASEAN has been seriously threatened. Faced with this harsh reality, the ASEAN countries have become more closely united politically. On the Kampuchean question, ASEAN strongly condemned Vietnam's armed invasion of a sovereign state, firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, upheld Democratic Kampuchea's right to its legal seat in the United Nations, refused to recognize the Heng Samrin regime propped up by Vietnam, and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle to resist Vietnam.

Naturally, because the difficult situations of all five countries are not completely identical, there exist differences and contradictions among ASEAN countries on some questions. But they are able, by proceeding from the overall situation, to seek the things in which they are largely identical while keeping the things in which they are slightly different, thereby upholding the unity and cooperation of ASEAN. In the future the ASEAN countries will obtain even bigger results along the path of unity and cooperation.

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CSO: 4005/297

PARTY AND STATE

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POWER DISCUSSED

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 12, 12 Dec 82 p 4

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Again On the Power of the Constitution"]

[Text] We have previously discussed the power of the Constitution; now the new Constitution has been promulgated and put into effect, let us once more discuss with emphasis the power of the Constitution. Because this question concerns the stability of the state and the destiny of the people; it cannot be more important.

Looking back at the past 100 years, there have occurred in China 4 important historical events: the Revolution of 1911; the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949; the elimination of the exploitative system that had remained for over several thousand years; and the basic establishment of an independent, relatively complete industrial system and the development of socialist economy, politics, and culture. The latter three great events attained success under the leadership of the CPC. Looking back, the process of our great successes there has also been serious failures and setbacks and among them a most painful lesson has been this; we neglected the building of our socialist democracy, we failed to institutionalize and legalize our intra-party democracy and democracy in the political life of the state or, even while we formulated constitutions and laws, they do not have their due respect or power. In the past, we have formulated several constitutions; the 1954 Constitution may be said to have been a pretty complete constitution, but in the political movements that incessantly followed, this very first constitution of the Chinese people actually became a volume of empty articles as our socialist democracy and citizens' rights continued to suffer illegal trampling. The masses said, no matter how great the laws of the state might seem, they can not withstand a single word of the men in power. The power of a "directive" often far exceeded the power of the Constitution, and a single sheet of a big-character bulletin would virtually overthrow the Constitution. During the 10 years of our internal disturbance, there was neither law nor authority. Because the Constitution and laws had no power, we failed for a long period to have a stable and united political situation, gaining nothing and losing plenty of precious time which could have ordinarily been devoted to construction. Because we lacked the protection of the Constitution and the laws, the rights of citizens were like candlelight that could be blown out at any time; even today we still have to rectify many unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation. We must

forever remember this lesson: once we formulate a constitution, we must protect its dignity and power like we would the pupils of our eyes.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the building of our socialist democracy entered a new era. In his report at the 12th Party Congress Comrade Hu Yaohang pointed out that, during the past few years, the construction of our legal system has achieved conspicuous results; under the leadership of the party, the state formulated successively a series of important laws. "Our present problem is, we not only have a large number of the masses but also a rather large number of party members, including some responsible cadres, who still lack sufficient understanding of the importance of the construction of our legal system; the practices of not following the law even when it exists and not applying it strictly even while it is being followed still prevail in certain aspects; the laws already formulated are still not fully observed or implemented." The facts indicate that we must not only formulate our constitutions and laws but also struggle for them to be observed and implemented!

What is the greatest power of a constitution? It is that it has the highest legal effect; it has solemnity and stability; that it must in practice be observed and implemented to the letter; it must become the inviolable power to be observed strictly by everyone in the political and social life of our state. This power means that "the people of all nationalities of the country, all state organs and armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, all enterprises and public agencies must take the constitution as the fundamental norm of their activities and shoulder the responsibilities of maintaining the dignity of the constitution and ensuring the implementation of the constitution."

The Constitution provides that no organization or individual may have any prerogative beyond the Constitution and the law. The organizations mentioned here naturally include the Communist Party; the individuals mentioned here naturally include party and government leaders at all levels. Whether or not party organizations at various levels and party and government leaders at various levels can take the lead in abiding by the Constitution, whether or not they take the initiative in struggling against privileges beyond the Constitution, is the key to whether or not the dignity and power of the Constitution can be maintained, whether or not it can be adhered to and implemented. The masses take the leaders and Communists as their examples. Therefore Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed in his report at the 12th Party Congress to "especially educate and supervise the vast ranks of our party members to take the lead in observing the Constitution and the law." The lesson of the past is that those who led the people to formulate the constitutions failed themselves to observe and implement them strictly. This historical tragedy can no longer be repeated.

The Constitution provides that all conduct contrary to the Constitution and the law must be scrutinized. We think this scrutiny must be timely, open; we must run things according to the law, and stick to this approach without any exception, without any room for "flexibility." The power of the Constitution and special privileges are mutually exclusive. Where special privileges exist, the power of the Constitution becomes wiped out completely.

All citizens are equal before the law; this does not just mean that all who violate the law must be prosecuted equally, it also includes the duty of everyone protecting the Constitution and the law. Hence, we must propagate the Constitution among all the people repeatedly, carry out education on our legal system, and enable everyone to know the law and obey it. We must eliminate the "legal illiterates," and especially do so among those with the responsibility of leadership. If people remain willy-nilly about whatever the Constitution provides, how can they obey it or protect it. In this country of ours where an ancient tradition of "power overriding the law," it is very important to carry out the education on knowing and obeying the law and on establishing the power of the legal system!

The fundamental law for running and stabilizing the state in the new historical period is now promulgated. This is the magnificent sunrise in the political life of the Chinese people. We must ensure the implementation of our Constitution; we must maintain the power of the Constitution. Protecting the power of the Constitution is the same as protecting the interests of the people, protecting our great cause.

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CSO: 4005/296

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG CPPCC, PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONFIRM ACTING GOVERNOR

CPPCC Meeting

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Provincial CPPCC 4th Session Standing Committee Holds 21st Meeting--Passes Draft Resolutions To Be Submitted to Provincial CPPCC 5th Session for Examination"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 December, the Shandong Provincial CPPCC 4th session standing committee held its 21st meeting.

This meeting of the standing committee passed several draft resolutions which are to be submitted to the provincial CPPCC 5th session for examination and passage by its plenary meeting; these are: draft resolution on report by the bills examination committee of the provincial CPPCC 4th session, 5th plenary meeting, on the bills examination situation; draft political resolution of the provincial CPPCC 4th session, 5th plenary meeting; and draft resolution on standing committee work report, provincial CPPCC 4th session, 5th plenary meeting.

Deputy chairman Zhou Xingfu [0719 2502 1133] of the provincial CPPCC presided over the meeting.

Chairman Gao Keting [7559 0344 0080] of the provincial CPPCC, deputy chairmen Wang Zhe [3769 0772], Yu Xiu [0151 0208], Xu Meisheng [1776 4168 3932], Guo Yicheng [6753 6318 6134], Li Sijing [2621 1835 2417], Zhang Weiqin [1728 5588 5355], Tian Haishan [3944 3189 1472], Wang Liang [3769 0081], Jiang Guodong [3068 0948 2767], and Fan Yuxu [5400 0056 6659], attended the meeting.

Provincial People's Congress Meeting

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Holds 19th Meeting: Passes Decision on Comrade Liang Buting [2733 2975 0080] Acting as Governor of Shandong Province"]

[Text] The 19th meeting of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress was held yesterday (28th) morning in the conference hall of the Nanjiao

Guesthouse. On the basis of a proposal by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the meeting decided to have Comrade Liang Buting act as the governor of Shandong Province.

The provincial people's congress standing committee director, Zhao Lin [6392 2651], presided over yesterday's meeting.

Comrade Su Yiran [5685 3015 3544] first read the proposal by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee at the meeting. The proposal stated that the CPC Central Committee had decided to have Comrade Su Yiran serve as secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee to succeed in the work of Comrade Bai Rubing [4101 1172 0393] and to no longer shoulder the office of the governorship. The provincial CPC committee proposed to have secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Liang Buting, act in the office of the governor of Shandong Province.

On the basis of this proposal by the provincial CPC committee, the attending members of the committee unanimously passed the decision by the provincial people's congress standing committee to have Comrade Liang Buting act as the governor of Shandong Province.

Comrade Liang Buting came to the meeting to meet everyone and also gave a speech. He indicated that he would, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and provincial committee, rely on the collective wisdom and united strength and rely on supervision and support by the masses of the people in order not to live up to the expectation of the people of Shandong.

Deputy directors of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Zhao Feng [6392 1496], Li Yumao [2621 0056 2510], Chen Lei [7115 7191], Zhang Zhusheng [1728 4554 3932], Zhu Bencheng [2612 2609 2973], Zhang Fugui [1728 1381 6311], Zhou Zhijun [0719 1807 0193], Wang Jiechen [3769 2212 5256], Wang Baomin [3769 0202 3046] and Liu Gan [0491 1626] attended the meeting yesterday.

President Liang Deshan [2733 1795 1472] of the provincial superior court, procurator Lu Shengyun [6424 0581 0061] of the provincial people's procuratorate, and responsible comrades of relevant departments of the provincial people's government were present at yesterday's meeting.

(In view of the fact that the work of provincial governor Su Yiran has undergone a change, on the basis of the proposal by the Shandong CPC committee, the 19th meeting of the 5th Shandong provincial people's congress standing committee decides: Let Comrade Liang Buting act as governor of Shandong Province.)

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CSO: 4005/296

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON CONCLUSION SHANDONG CONGRESS' FIFTH

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "Taking the First Steps Toward Achieving New Breakthroughs--Enthusiastically Celebrating the Successful Conclusion of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth Shandong People's Congress, which lasted 7 days, covered its entire agenda and was successfully concluded. This session will prove to be a tremendous force for mobilizing the people throughout the province and for promoting economic work and for promoting economic work and other socialist causes in our province, taking vigorous strides forward in the new year.

The 12th Party Congress clearly pointed out that economic construction is the nucleus of every task involved in achieving a comprehensive breakthrough. Because of this, one of the important topics of discussion at this session was how to make a breakthrough in 1983 in the economic work in our province and the matter of taking proper first steps. The representatives carried out serious deliberations and discussions of the 1983 economic construction plans, of each of the concrete targets of economic development and of each of the primary directions of attack and major measures related to each item of economic work. All of this was pointed out by Governor Su Yiran [5685 3015 3544] in his government work report. They felt that all plans, arrangements, measures and demands were based on the actual situation in our province and on seeking the truth from facts and that the conditions for fully realizing our goals exist. Making a good start next year will have great significance in regard to completing our province's "six five" [Sixth 5-Year Plan] plan and realizing the two tremendous goals of redoubled output. The representatives were fully confident that we could unite and lead the people of the entire province in seriously implementing the directives, policies and principles established by the 12th Party Congress, in making clear the goals for which we struggle, in doing a good job in our present work, in striving to complete structural reform, in forcefully seeking a further turn for the better in party style, social customs and social order, in striving to complete each of the 1983 economic construction tasks, in striving to see that the overall level of development of the national economy does not fall below that of last year and in laying a good foundation upon which to implement smoothly our "six five" plan.

In the new year, we need to do a great deal and to coordinate all aspects of what we do, in order to make a good start in achieving smooth breakthroughs in economic work. However, the most important thing is to arouse the self-motivation, enthusiasm and creativity of the workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the province, concentrating our energies on uniting our hearts and struggling together. Our goal in developing socialist production is to meet the daily increasing material and cultural needs of the masses, seeing to it that the lives of the broad masses gradually improve. This goal can only be reached through the collective struggle of the masses. The total united struggle of the masses is the foundation of the victory of our socialist cause and is the wellspring from which our material prosperity flows.

To mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, we must first trust and rely on the masses and respect their pioneering spirit. The unprecedented rate of rural economic development and the full development of the initiative of the peasant masses since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee have been the result of fully unleashing and respecting the pioneering spirit of the masses. The gradual spread in rural areas of the various forms of joint production contract systems of responsibility has been a great undertaking of the peasants carried out under the guidance of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. It has been a product of the combination of the superiority of the socialist system and the initiative of the peasants. The problem now is that the pioneering spirit of the masses often does not receive the respect it deserves, and certain "leftist" influences and conventions are restricting the thinking of certain leading comrades, obstructing the development of the initiative and creativity of the masses. Because of this, leaders at every level should further emancipate their minds, continue to eliminate "leftist" influences and dare to breakthrough these conventions which run counter to the desires of the masses and bind them hand and foot. Beginning with the basic concept of historical materialism, we must correctly recognize the historical role and the tremendous strength of the masses, respect the pioneering spirit of the masses, and enthusiastically support all new exploratory and creative efforts of workers, peasants and intellectuals that are helpful in developing the superiority of the socialist system and in hastening the four modernizations construction.

If we want to mobilize fully the vast reservoir of socialist initiative contained within the masses, we must strengthen education in communist ideology, hand party policy over to the masses and instill communist ideals, beliefs, and morals in the workers, peasants and intellectuals. This is the spiritual support and ideological foundation for developing the initiative and creativity of the masses. Through education in communist ideology, we must see to it that every laborer holds a communist attitude toward labor, understand that labor is his glorious duty, that he must do his best to engage actively in social labor, to foster self-motivation and creativity in his labor, to maintain labor discipline and to protect labor order, and that he possesses a heart devoted to the cause and a selfless spirit of giving his all. We must consciously abandon selfish desires and the mercenary mentality of "grubbing for money in all things" and "working according to the remuneration," and we must be idealistic, moral, cultured, disciplined laborers. We must be good at using party policy to guide the thinking of the masses and to mobilize the initiative of the masses. Fully fostering the superiority of socialism

and mobilizing the initiative of the masses must be the point of departure for all our policies. Each item of our economic policy must be for the purpose of enabling us to realize the principles of distribution according to work and of material benefit and to allow us to mobilize the masses initiative better. By implementing every aspect of our economic policy, overcoming the corrupt practices of eating from "the same pot" [doing everything together] and egalitarianism and seeing to it that the principle of distribution according to labor is further implemented, the people will, in the course of socialist construction, obtain tangible material benefits. And we firmly believe that, along with the development of production, the increase in the contributions by individuals to society and the raising of economic efficiency in enterprises, the material and cultural living standards of individuals will continually rise and improve. And this will inspire people to work harder to build socialism and will spur on the productive forces of socialism and the advance of technology and culture. In short, if we truly want to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, we must pay heed to raising the communist consciousness of the masses and, in realizing every aspect of our economic policy, see to it that the masses enjoy real material benefits. Any method which stresses the propagandizing and teaching of communist ideology without regard for practical policies and the principle of material benefits, and with the intention of restoring the trappings of the "left"; or which stresses policy implementation and upholds the principle of material benefit and yet ignores or abandons education in communist ideology is one-sided. It runs counter to a long-term development of mass enthusiasm and will harm attempts to reach breakthroughs in our economic work.

To mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses is basically to liberate our productive forces and to hasten the development of our productive forces, and, in wanting to do this, we must adjust and reform those elements of the relationship between the superstructure and production which do not serve the needs of the four modernizations and the development of the productive forces. For the present and the immediate future, it is most important that we carry out system reform, including reform of the leadership system and the economic system. Structural reform of provincial level agencies has already begun and structural reform of party and government agencies at every level will be started throughout next year. This is a major component of the entire system of reform, it is itself a revolution and is an important guarantee of the smooth continuation of modernization construction, the firm adherence to the socialist road and the achievement of breakthroughs, and it is an important path to overcoming bureaucraticism and improving work efficiency. We must also carry out firmly the reform of the economic system. This is an important guarantee of the overall improvement of economic results and the realization of socialist modernization. Its purpose lies in smashing the fetters of the "same rice pot" and the "iron rice bowl" [a secure job], allowing us truly to get more for more labor, get less for less labor and get nothing for no labor and helping us to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses. The reform of the economic system touches on a wide range of things and is extremely complicated. But, if we wish to quicken socialist modernization construction and achieve a comprehensive improvement in economics results, then it must be done. Because of this, the leadership at every level must adapt an enthusiastic attitude toward it. We must summarize seriously the

reform experiences of the last few years, continue to carry out pilot reform programs in all areas, actively probe, boldly create, and through our hard work in a single period of time, see to it that our economic system better suits our national conditions, meets the needs of the four modernizations construction and is beneficial to improving economic results and developing productive forces. Structural reform and reform of the economic system are both matters of extreme importance; they are revolutionary changes, and are related to the development of the productive forces of society, to the success or failure of the four modernizations and to the life and death of the nation. And so, of course, they also relate to such practical matters as whether or not we can achieve breakthroughs and get off to a good start in our work. Leadership at all levels must approach these matters seriously, in accord with unified planning.

The political and economic situation throughout the province is getting better and better and the enthusiasm of the masses is running higher and higher. The problem is that the spirit, attitude and work style of some of our leading comrades is still not suited to the needs of economic development. Why is it that some principles and policies that are enthusiastically supported by the masses cannot be implemented well? Why is it that some system reform lacks forcefulness and that measures taken to achieve it are weak? Why is it that there is still so much bureaucraticism and subjectivity in leadership work? There may be many reasons for this, but one major reason is that cadres lack spirit and a penetrating work style. Comrade Mao Zedong said that "enthusiasm on the part of the core leadership which is not matched by the enthusiasm of the broad masses becomes the fruitless efforts of a minority. But if the enthusiasm of the broad masses is not given forceful and appropriate organization by the core leadership, then it cannot endure, nor can it proceed in a correct direction and reach a high level." Because of this, cadres at every level must be aware of their own responsibilities, strengthen survey and research work arouse their spirits, combine revolutionary fervor and scientific spirit, not fear contradictions and problems, dare to breakthrough conventions, correctly guide and organize the enthusiasm of the masses and struggle hard to achieve breakthroughs in economic work in order to complete the 1983 economic plans.

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PARTY AND STATE

STUDYING, PUBLICIZING 12TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary: "Continue To Go Forward, Become More Involved"]

[Text] In the last 2 months the leadership at all levels and the broad masses of party members, cadres and people have achieved tangible results in using full political fervor and a diversity of forms earnestly to study and give wide publicity to the documents of the 12th Party Congress. By studying, publicizing and grasping the spirit of the documents, everyone has generally increased his knowledge and become more self-conscious in maintaining ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. They have clearly understood the crucial historical task they shoulder, roused the revolutionary spirit, resolved to make one's contribution to realize the glorious strategic goal put forward by the 12th Party Congress and to initiate new, overall conditions for modern socialist construction. In the course of studying and publicizing the documents, the cadres and people of some prefectures, departments and units in accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress integrated with reality and put forward tentative ideas on initiating new conditions in the work of their own professions and departments. The work on every front has begun to improve; party work style, social habits, financial and economic conditions are further improving. Everyone is even more confident in the communist cause and in the goal to realize the four modernizations. Practice has fully proved that the program, policies and guiding principles formulated by the 12th Party Congress entirely suit the wishes of the party and people. As time goes on, the great historical significance of the 12th Party Congress will reveal itself increasingly, and the more involved we are in studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress the more powerful they will become and the greater will be the role they play.

At present, the task facing party committees at all levels is to examine the previous phase of study and publicity, ascertain the result, sum up the experience, identify our shortcomings, adopt measures, continue to advance and gradually make ourselves more involved in studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress.

First, we must develop in depth. Judging from conditions in the previous phase, study and publicity in different localities have not developed in a

balanced manner. But on the whole, not enough efforts have been made in grasping the spiritual essence of the documents. Some people are satisfied merely to read through the documents once and be attentive in grasping their spirit. Some are not vigorous in primarily learning the documents themselves, but use too much time to read reference materials, attend to trifles to the neglect of essentials. Some rush to integrate with reality before they learn the documents, deviate from the spirit of the documents and stray from the subject when they talk. One must overcome these shortcomings in further studying and publicizing the documents. All levels of leadership must continue to persist in stressing organized study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress as a major matter, take the lead in the study, provide a good learning style, read the documents carefully and thoroughly, think repeatedly and grasp the spirit. At the same time they must understand and explain the questions raised by cadres and the people in the course of study, integrate with the experiences and lessons in our party's history, particularly the practice since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, further recognize the extreme importance of unified ideology to correct implementation of the party's lines, policies and guiding principles, and self-consciously exert their efforts on grasping and mastering the spirit of the documents in order to reach the goal of understanding and unifying ideology.

Second, we must extend the publicizing of these documents. In the last 2 months some experimental publicity ideas have been developed in various places and initial experience has been obtained. Now we must spread over entire areas from these points and extend them gradually. In this month we must deal with the grassroots level and publicize extensively among the masses in accordance with the provincial plan. In the previous phase, various places adopted different forms such as short-term training classes, rotational training classes and guidance study classes and have trained a large number of core cadres to conduct publicity. Now we must give full play to the role of this core group as it conducts publicity among the masses, spurring and guiding them in their study. In particular we must do a good job in publicity work in outlying mountainous areas, islands and villages where minority nationalities concentrate in order to make the spirit of the 12th Party Congress well known to every household and reach deep into the heart of the people.

Third, we must stress the main points. On the basis of giving extensive publicity to and reading through the documents, and in accordance with the ideological conditions of the cadres and masses, we must directly organize the cadres and masses to study the key questions of the documents, organize discussions on specific topics and increase our knowledge. For example, in the last phase, some units stressed studying and publicizing the task of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization with comparatively good results. To improve their understanding some stressed repeated checking of related discussions in the documents to deal with questions for which there were previous doubts (such as the job responsibility system in agricultural production). In the next phase of study and publicity work, we must also be particular about studying and grasping the historical change of the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, master the basis of the 10 aspects, profoundly understand that the present is one of the best historical periods since the founding of the state. We must get a good grasp

of the idea that "tripling" the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century can become a reality, and the idea of the importance of the four basic guarantees in carrying out structural reform and reform of the economic system, in building socialist spiritual civilization, in cracking down on criminal activities in the economic and other realms that do damage to socialism, rectifying party work style and organization. We must further remove "leftist" and rightist influence, clear up some confused ideas, enhance our knowledge, strengthen our confidence, go all out and join the ranks of the four modernization program in the spirit of being the master.

Fourth, we must integrate with reality. On the basis of studying the documents and enhancing our knowledge, we must merge with the reality of our prefecture, department and unit, check and identify weak links with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and adopt effective measures, use a new combat posture to deal with the immediate task, and turn the study and publicity of the documents of the 12th Party Congress into a powerful motivating force for the work on all fronts, in trades and professions. Circumstances of all departments and units are different and we cannot apply the "triple" quota in every case, though we must use the spirit of "tripling" to make even greater demands on our own work and strive hard to discover, invent, create and advance. Problems that can be resolved should be promptly resolved, and we must work hard to do those things that can be done by hard work. Particularly in the area of correcting party work style, we must start now from our unit, ourself and each and every matter. We must create conditions in all aspects, strive hard and struggle to initiate new and overall conditions for modern socialist construction.

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CSO: 4005/291

PARTY AND STATE

SUPPORT URGED FOR NEW BLOOD IN LEADING CADRES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Ying Chun [2503 2504]: "'Assistance To Mount the Horse, Escort for a Short Distance'"]

[Text] Comrade Liu Lantao [0491 3482 3447] once said fervently when he talked about building the contingent of cadres: Not only do we need to give middle-aged and young cadres "assistance to mount the horse" but also "escort for a short distance." We have seen vivid scenes of "assistance to mount the horse and escort for a short distance" at the 12th Party Congress. Many veteran comrades have retired to the second line while a large group of middle-aged and young cadres who possess both ability and political integrity and who are in their prime have been elected to the Central Committee. Thus the older generation guards the pass and holds the rudder while numerous middle-aged and young cadres with vigor and professional knowledge provide direct leadership for the four modernizations program. There are high hopes for our national resurgence.

We have a great contingent of cadres that is the wealth of the Chinese nation. Today the central work of the party has shifted to the four modernizations program so that promptly building a contingent of cadres that is revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional has become a major strategic measure. Communism is endless and great. It cannot be completed by one or two generations but requires an ongoing struggle by one generation after another. This determines that those we need to "assist to mount the horse" are not a minority but number in the tens of thousands. Only in this way can we safeguard political stability, continuity of national policies and economic growth.

At present, some departments and units in certain places still find obstacles in "assisting to mount the horse":

First, some say that middle-aged and young cadres are young and inexperienced. Cadres in their forties and fifties have worked for 20 or 30 years and cannot be regarded as inexperienced. Did today's veteran cadres not become county magistrates and regiment commanders in those years when they were 20 or 30 years old? At that time they were full of vigor and were spreading the revolution like a wildfire. It is most crucial to look for the best age group in employing cadres.

Second, there is the fear of displaying inequality which may cause ill feelings. Leading posts are meant to serve the people. Just like the division of work in a plant, one who suits a job will be assigned to do it. We must remove the feudal consciousness that regards leading posts as "official posts." According to the demands of communists, it is not a comfort to be "officials" but is very tiring and hard task. All day long they must think and act in the people's interest. There are unending problems for the mind and there is work that can never be finished. In selecting cadres we must choose those who possess both ability and political integrity. Comrades will take up important tasks if they are qualified; they are not "assigned ranks" according to seniority.

Third, there is the fear that making a wrong choice may cause trouble. Nothing is perfect. Even heroes and exemplary figures may have shortcomings and make mistakes. There is no perfect "sage." What is noteworthy is that those comrades with moral integrity, accomplishment and boldness of vision see problems with a keener eye are fond of making suggestions, but they are often blamed for being arrogant. We must make concrete analyses of such so-called shortcomings. In selecting cadres we should try our best to make the right choice. However, it does not matter if individual choices are not well made or if a cadre becomes arrogant and official-like even though he might have started out fine. Our cadre system must be reformed soon. We must abolish the system of life tenure and make periodic evaluation. Those who are found not doing their job should be dismissed and replaced.

Fourth, there is the fear of losing one's authority which makes it "difficult to conduct business." In the past it was not easy to fight to win state power and rule the country. Now it is even more difficult for some comrades to safeguard state power after their promotion. If one lacks public-mindedness and concern for our cause, one will not fervently "assist in mounting the horse and escorting for a short distance." Ours is the party in power. Our leading cadres have certain authority, but what is this authority for? In those years all they knew was to join in the revolution, disregarding their wives, children, houses and paper money. The revolution has succeeded, but is this all that matters today? No. The Communist Party is still a communist party. Authority is used to do things for the people. Even when a Communist Party member "has power in his hand" he cannot use it to make personal gains. Authority used in working for the party's cause can never be lost. In initiating new conditions, veteran comrades remain the mainstay and young comrades still need to be trained and supported by them.

We believe that in "assisting in mounting the horse and escorting for a short distance," in the supersession of the old by the new and in their cooperation, a large group of young and promising leading figures will spring up in all departments, at all levels of organs and will struggle for new, overall conditions for modern socialist construction.

PARTY AND STATE

CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEAL PERSON DISCUSSED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Wang Yaping [3769 0068 1627]: "What Kind of Person Should One Be?"]

[Text] In this period of bright prospects, everyone should consider what kind of person one should be--a "promising person," a "mediocre person," or a "muddleheaded person?" Every Communist Party member and revolutionary cadre will undergo a severe test in the face of these three choices.

It is still commonplace to be a "promising person," one who thinks about the interests of the state, party and people, ardently joins the four modernizations program, rouses the spirit, works hard, is firm and persistent, opens up a path to advance and tempers oneself into a firm, sober and promising Marxist. There are many such "promising persons" today. After his retirement, veteran Comrade Wan Huaqing [5502 5478 3237] remains concerned with building the party, struggling and standing up to defend the party's purity of communism. A fine Communist Party member and man of action Zhao Chun'e [6392 2504 1230] contributes everything to the four modernizations program at an ordinary post. In Lei Feng's style the intellectual Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391] struggles unceasingly for the prosperity and power of the motherland and for modern science and technology. An exemplary university student of the time, Zhang Hua [1728 5478] is fearless in the face of danger and would sacrifice himself to save others. Moreover, standing at the outpost of the struggle against smuggling, the party members and cadres of the Meilin Production Brigade refuse to be corroded or contaminated and are unafraid of encircled attacks, raids or threats. If our party has even more of these "promising persons" its combat strength will be sure to increase drastically and there will be hope in completing the four modernizations program.

"Muddleheaded persons" are a minority but they are not steadfast elements in our party. If they ever gain power they do evil, play the tyrant, commit all kinds of outrages, collaborate with criminal elements and weaken the foundation of socialism. For example, Gu Ying [7357 5235], who took part in the revolution for decades, could not resist the temptation of money and material goods, he lost the battle in the face of the sugar bomb and degenerated from a veteran cadre to a swindler. The manager of Nan'an County's Zhongbai Corporation and his supporters disregarded socialist interests, engaged in evil activities of corruption and bribery, smuggling and selling contraband on a grand scale.

A party branch secretary who had been with the party for over 30 years went as far as to say openly: "I have followed the Communist Party for decades, not until now do I realize that I have been taken in." Such words cannot be tolerated! It is obvious that he himself has been taken in by the bourgeoisie, yet he confuses right and wrong. Evidently, capitalist ideology and the corrosiveness of bourgeois money are formidable. These kind of people are of course not true communists. Even though "muddleheaded persons" are few, their influence is bad, and in particular they may damage the party's prestige. As a result we must watch out for them.

"Mediocre persons" are often seen. Some people have no ambition. They desire no merit and do not talk about initiating new conditions, but merely hope to make no mistakes. Some people loaf on the job, procrastinate in their work, have no concern for efficiency and treat revolutionary work as a trifling matter. Some people live and work everyday in a highly undesirable environment; they are even unwilling to do a little more and they do not wish to accomplish anything. This is really mediocre! Some people now lack the determination to become "promising persons" and merely want to remain "mediocre." Needless to say, people with strong, individualistic mentality who do not try to progress, as well as bureaucrats and "judges" are essentially not steadfast and sober. If bourgeois mentality ever makes a surprise comeback they may turn into "muddleheaded persons." Only by studying and increasing consciousness can most "mediocre persons" stand firm with ease, sober up their mind, rouse the spirit and become "promising persons."

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON UNITED FRONT WORK

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Lecturing on the Spirit of the 12th Party Congress to Men From All Sectors Outside of the Party--Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao Attend the Conference Called by the United Front Work Department of the Municipal Party Committee--A Hope that Everyone Will Fully Develop Initiative, Self-motivation and Creativity and Make New Contributions Leading to New Breakthroughs and Completion of the Great Task of Reuniting the Motherland"]

[Text] The United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee convened a conference yesterday afternoon. The first secretary of the Shanghai party committee, Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767], and a second secretary, Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], introduced the situation at the 12th Party Congress to more than 1,000 persons from all walks of life outside the party and spoke about the primary spirit of the congress. Comrade Zhou Gucheng [0719 2653 1004], who was invited to attend the congress as a nonvoting delegate, reported his feelings and the insights he gained through participating.

The meeting was chaired by the head of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, Zhang Chenggong [1728 2110 1350]. And Zhao Xingzhi [6392 5887 1807], a municipal party committee secretary participated in yesterday's meeting.

First, Comrade Zhou Gucheng reported on his feelings and the insights he gained through attending the 12th Party Congress as a nonvoting delegate. He said that, from beginning to end, what struck him the most was the sincerity of the feeling the CPC has for those outside the party, the enthusiasm they have for and the importance they attach to the democratic parties and democratic individuals without party affiliation, and the relationship of total mutual devotion and shared glory and shame that exists between the Communist Party and the democratic parties. He said that the 12th Party Congress laid out a great program and important goals for the people of the entire nation to struggle toward, and that the democratic parties should strive for new breakthroughs in their work. To do this, he suggested that every democratic party must esteem its own organization, just as the Communist Party esteems the position and role of each democratic party, and that each must develop the superiority of its organization, act aggressively in doing its work well and strengthen the role it plays in the struggle to make breakthroughs in all areas of socialist modernization construction.

While introducing the substance of the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Lijiao expounded at length on the following five matters: (1) on the matter of our nation's overall struggle goals in economic construction; (2) on the matter of the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization; (3) on the matter of achieving a basic turn for the better in party style; (4) on the matter of a new organ of central leadership; and (5) on the matter of united front work. Comrade Hu Lijiao said that, in the new historical period, united front work must be broad in scope. In completing the three great tasks of the eighties, and in the entire course of building a strong, modern socialist nation, we must all foster to the fullest the important role of the united front. We must continue to eliminate "leftist" influences, resist and overcome the mistaken tendencies toward isolationism and taking on everything by ourselves and further consolidate and strengthen the broadest possible patriotic united front. We must further strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and further implement our policies on the united front and on intellectuals. We hope that the comrades of every democratic party and all patriots will cooperate more closely with our party, uphold the four fundamental principles, fully develop initiative, self-motivation and creativity and, in keeping with actual conditions, make new contributions on every battlefield in order to realize the great task of socialist modernization and to return Taiwan to the motherland and complete the great task of reunification.

While everyone was studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Chen Guodong spoke about several problems of general concern. He noted that, when studying the 12th Party Congress documents, we must relate them to our actual situation in Shanghai. We have already completed the arduous task of quelling chaos and restoring order in our guiding ideology, but we still face the very arduous task of realizing a comprehensive quelling of chaos and restoring of order, and there is still much work to be done. During the 10 year period of unrest, Shanghai became the base from which the "gang of four" carried out their counterrevolutionary activities, doing great damage to the party organizations in Shanghai. If we want to build the party organizations at every level in Shanghai into armed fortresses carrying out the correct line of the party Central Committee, we must still do a great deal of work in the ideological, political and organizational areas, and we must be fully aware of this need and not let our senses be dulled. Comrade Chen Guodong also spoke of how Shanghai should work to realize the national goals in the struggle to triple output and in the matter of eliminating the system of lifetime tenure for cadres.

The meeting was attended by some of Shanghai's representatives to the National People's Congress and National People's Consultative Conference committee members, by members of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and committee members of the municipal people's political consultative conference, by leaders of the various democratic parties in the city and of concerned people's organizations and by people from other areas of life.

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CSO: 4005/81

PARTY AND STATE

YOUNGEST SHANGHAI PARTY DEPUTY SECRETARY APPOINTED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "He Tianfa, a Countryman Who Returned From Overseas, Has Been Promoted to the Position of Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Drama Institute--In the Prime of Life, An Upright Man, Trusted By the Masses"]

[Text] Not long ago, He Tianfa [0149 3240 4099], a graduate of the Shanghai Drama Institute class of 66 who was retained at the school as an instructor, was promoted to a leading position as a deputy secretary of the school's party committee. He is 44 years old this year and is the youngest of the leaders at the school. He will not be leaving education work, but will still assume duties as a voice instructor in the performance department, teaching four voice classes per week.

He Tianfa returned to China from Malaysia. His father was a miner who was killed by the Japanese invaders in 1945. In 1954, in order to escape a press gang, he returned to the motherland. In 1956, he entered the Communist Youth League and held the position of League branch secretary from lower middle school to college. He was enthusiastic about public service work and served the needs of the organization in all matters without reservation. When the 10 years of unrest began, he was a probationary party member and underwent many grueling tests during that time. He has a firm belief in the CPC. From 1958, through study at the No 1 Middle School in Wuxi and at the Wuxi Normal School, he applied to the party. Later, when teaching at the No 3 Middle School in Wuxi, he again wrote a party entrance report and with his actions he actively demanded entry into the party organization.

He Tianfa is in the prime of life. After graduating from the performance department of the Shanghai Drama Institute, he went on to the Chinese Music Institute to specialize in voice and obtained specific specialized knowledge allowing him to meet the requirement requirement that cadres be revolutionary, young, knowledgable and specialized. The decision by the party committee of the institute to promote him to a leading position is supported by the masses throughout the institute. He is enthusiastic and modest, with his feet planted firmly on the ground--an upright man. Especially in inspection work where he is in charge of special cases, he operates in accordance with the facts displaying a firm grasp of policies, and so is trusted by the masses.

A new school year has begun and the 12th Party Congress just happens to have convened, and He Tianfa feels even more keenly the need to study so that he can meet the requirements of his new position. He stresses survey and research, working hard to be familiar with his work. In the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals at the institute, he actively makes contact with the real situation, moving about doing interviews and having heart to heart talks, researching implementation work for the party committee and supplying them with first hand information.

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PARTY AND STATE

VETERAN CADRE FORUM HELD IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Exert Yourself in Your Productive Years To Realize Our Great Goals-- More Than 30 Veteran Cadres Express Themselves at a Forum"]

[Text] Seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and put your heart and soul into your work during your productive years to realize the correct program and goals established by the 12th Party Congress. This was the joint call issued by the elder Communist Party members who participated in yesterday's veteran cadre forum.

This forum was called by the organizational department of the municipal party committee and the municipal veteran cadre bureau. At the meeting Xia Zhengnong [1115 1767 6593], a municipal party committee secretary, Wang Yaoshan [3769 1031 1472], head of the preparatory group of the party committee commission for inspection of discipline, and Zhou Ke [0719 0344], deputy head of the organization department of the municipal party committee spoke about their feelings on having attended the 12th Party Congress and their understanding gained through study of the 12th Party Congress documents.

More than 30 veteran Communist Party members who had participated in the first and second civil wars and in the War of Resistance Against Japan recalled the course of the battles in which, during the period of democratic revolution, the entire party, under the direction of the seven great lines, achieved victory throughout the nation and recalled both the good and the bad experiences that have come out of the socialist revolution and socialist construction since the establishment of the nation. They have deeply sensed the total correctness of the line, principles and policies of the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and are fully confident that we can realize the program and struggle goals established by the 12th Party Congress.

In their remarks, Yang Xiufan [2799 0208 5400], former chief of the southern municipal district; Ma Dongsheng [7456 2639 0581], a retired cadre of the Machine Tool Corporation; Wang Rushao [3769 3067 2507], consultant to the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Yang Xuelin [2799 7185 2651], former deputy head of the organizational department of the municipal party committee; and Dai Xingming [2071 2502 2494], a consultant to the municipal

agricultural committee all indicated that: Although they had retired to the second or third lines, their struggle had not ended and that they would seriously study the 12th Party Congress documents, foster their roles as models in the Communist Party member vanguard, work hard at passing on experience, giving help and setting examples and continue to contribute their efforts to realizing a basic turn for the better in party style and in constructing the socialist spiritual civilization. A poem was penned by Shi Linghe [4258 0407 7729], a SHANGHAI DRAMA consultant who was active in work during the period of the first civil war. The poem expressed his total confidence in the cause and in the bright future of the party.

Finally, Comrade Xia Zhengnong represented the municipal party committee in saluting the veteran comrades and expressing the hope that they would actively pass on the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, unite closely with the masses and continue to make contributions to achieving breakthroughs in socialist modernization construction.

The forum was chaired by Yang Xinpei [2799 1800 1014], the head of the organizational department of the municipal party committee.

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PARTY AND STATE

FEIXIANG COUNTY PROMOTES DECENT, SENSIBLE PEOPLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct. 82 p 1

/Article by Li Rishan /2621 2480 1472/, Li Hu /2621 5706/, and Qu Qingshan /4234 1987 1472/: "Studying Documents, Summarizing Lessons, and Rigorously Using Standards of Good Government, Feixiang County Has Promoted and Put Into Important Positions in Large Numbers Decent People and Sensible People "

/Text/ Members of the Feixiang County leadership as a result of practically studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the correct party organizational line and cadre policy have resolutely and in large numbers promoted "decent people" and "sensible people" to leadership posts at every level.

The Feixiang County Party Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the leadership cadre of the government, focusing on the real corruption of elections in our own county and their conscientious study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress. They gained a profound understanding of Comrade Chen Hun's /7115 7189/ speech in which he said that both the "third-type of person" and the "second-type of person" cannot be promoted and that it is essential to improve promotions and rectify work styles with virtuous and able middle aged and young cadre, which speech has a profound practical significance and a far reaching historical significance for the current rectification of party practice and the strengthening of the basic working groups. The county party committee earnestly investigated and summarized the critical lessons of the organizational line in the past, and they recognized that the past estimates of the seriousness of factional thought and the groups who made their fortunes by rebellion were insufficient and so they were dealt with ineffectively and we relaxed our guard against the wild ambition of their resurgence, giving these people an opportunity of which to take advantage. The wrecking of the party congress election was an alarm for the county party committee.

In their study and discussion of the 12th Party Congress documents, the county's party committee saw that the vast majority of the county's over 8,000 party members and over 700 party-member cadre were either good or comparatively good. Although some of these members had been persecuted by the "gang of four," they still were not disheartened nor were their intentions frozen, and they still cautiously and fearfully worked for the party and the people. Based on the spirit of the 12th Party Congress documents and in

accordance with the general principles of establishing concerned groups and electing cadre who have both political integrity and ability, the county party committee started from the realities of their own county and on the basis of a comprehensive examination of the county's cadre's progress. After earnest study, 42 middle aged and young cadre having both political integrity and ability were successively appointed to leadership positions at either the county or the commune and bureau levels. Among the new vice magistrates of the county were two vocational high school graduates, a twenty-some year old agriculture teacher who has been doing agricultural research, and one who had graduated from an agricultural college before the "great proletarian cultural revolution." There were 24 comrades who were vocational high school or college graduates, or at least had a senior middle school level of education who have separately held posts as vice magistrates or section and bureau chiefs in the county government, vice secretaries in communes, or vice chairmen of commune management committees.

When these "decent" and "sensible" people moved into leadership positions, they brought a new vitality to every item of work. After his appointment as Vice-head of the Forestry Bureau, assistant engineer Liu Zhisheng /0491 5267 0524/, a graduate of the Beijing School of Forestry, upheld principle, rallied his comrades in taking the initiative in getting on with their work and, based on the documents of the 12th Party Congress, put forth the objective of multiplying output two fold while he and his comrades of the bureau's management together formulated a development plan for all of the county's forests and orchards, resolutely striding forward at a new pace. After Li Zhonggao /2621 0022 7559/ and Bai Wanli /4101 5502 6849/ were promoted to be vice magistrates, they still maintained the demeanor of common soldiers; during the grain planting season, they went down to the team level to conduct a thorough and practical investigation during which they shared the hardships and difficulties of the masses, laboring with them while they passed on to them scientific techniques, solving several critical problems and promoting progress in the planting of grain.

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PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI COMMENTATOR ON STRIKING AT SERIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 1

/Article by Paper's Own Commentator: "Thoroughly Attack the Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere"/

/Text/ Today this paper reports that Yan Fulin /7051 4395 2651/, previously convicted of a crime and sentenced to reform through labor, has unrestrainedly carried on serious criminal activities and the news that he has again fallen afoul the people's law, exposing that he seized leadership power over a brickyard machinery plant and, in just two years, swindled over 470,000 yuan, embezzled over 70,000 yuan, and seduced 18 women. This affair again forcefully illustrates that in the new situation in order to preserve the socialist road and develop the construction of socialist modernization we must thoroughly attack serious criminal activity in the economic sphere.

Criminals like Yan Fulin cause severe damage to our socialist construction in the economic area, disturb social stability, pollute the social atmosphere, and corrupt people's ideology, severely harming socialism. If we do not severely punish this destructive element society will be unable to be truly secure, party practice and the social atmosphere will not fundamentally improve, and the successful development of the four modernizations will be difficult to carry out. The 12th Party Congress took striking at the criminal activities that are damaging socialism in the economic and other spheres to be a most important guarantee for the socialist road and that is certainly correct. We certainly should advance further heightening our understanding, taking a firm stand, unwaveringly carrying out this battle to the end.

For a variety of reasons our country now is still unable to present completely the occurrence of these corrupt and degenerate phenomena among members of society and the party, nor is it able to present the emergence of a minority of exploiters and various types of hostile elements. The appearance and existence of all manner of hostile elements should not be feared. Worthy of attention is that our several party organizations have lacked the needed vigilance and resolute struggle toward this sort of condition and have not been good at using Marxism's class viewpoint in dealing with the present social contradictions and phenomena in our country that have the character

of class struggle. Some people go so far as to not distinguish between good and bad smells, nor separate the good from the bad and consciously or unconsciously serve as protective umbrellas for the criminal element. Some individuals even see enemies as friends and collaborate with bad persons within and without in carrying out illegal and criminal activities. That is precisely the most important reason that destructive elements are able to drill in among us.

Serving as Secretary of the Nancheng Brigade party branch and, concurrently, as Plant Director of the Chaoyang Machinery Plant, Yan Qinggao /7051 1987 7559/ took the rogue Yan Fulin, who had served nine years in prison for fraud, to be "an able person" and brought him into the plant, submissively giving him authority over the brick machinery plant. After Yan had criminally obtained that authority within the plant, he placed his trusted followers, putting problem people into important positions, digging deeply into the foundations of socialism and embezzling on a large scale the nation's and the collective's property. Yet the Nancheng Brigade's party branch pretended that they did not know anything about this problem and did not act against this affliction, while Yan Qinggao still came and went with Yan Fulin like a brother, eating and drinking together. Where has the Communist Party's class viewpoint fallen? What is the usefulness of the party branch as a fighting bastion when it also comes to this? This deserves our deepest consideration.

Party organizations at each level should derive lessons from the case of this brick machinery plant and gain a profound understanding of the essential features of the present class conflicts and always keep a clear head. Using the "leftist" method of "class conflict as the key link" produces such a serious loss in party affairs that from now on we should not repeat it; however, we should also not lose our needed vigilance with regard to class conflict. We must, in accordance with the requirements put forth in Comrade Hu Yaobang's /5170 5069 6721/ report to the 12th Party Congress that during the new period of socialist development we must uphold the dual tactic of ideology and action: on the one hand firmly adhere to the policy of vitalizing the economy: on the other hand strike unflinchingly at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere as well as in the governmental and cultural domains. We must correctly understand the party's economic policies and we must not like Yan Qinggao look upon vitalizing the economy as meaning to unscrupulously seek profits nor consider upholding the principle of "a person exhausting his talents" as letting us put into important posts that type of self-aggrandizing person who curries favor with his superiors and uses the methods of cheating the nation and harming the collective or going to bad persons who seek exorbitant profits. We are domestically and internationally in an extremely confused environment in which we must carry out externally an open policy and domestically a policy of vitalizing the economy. During this we must not avoid the struggle between the corruption resulting from the appearance of capitalist thought and our socialist opposition to corruption. In regard to this point, our essential need is to have a clear-headed understanding. If we forget or perhaps abandon the struggle against corruption then we might deviate from a socialist orientation. Our need is for constant vigilance.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LARGE NUMBER OF YOUTHS IN SHANDONG RECRUITED INTO PLA

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Lu Zhengwen [7627 1767 2429]: "In Our Province 780,000 Youths Vie With One Another To Sign Up for Military Service"]

[Text] After the work of military conscription began this winter, 780,000 draft-age youths in our province vied with one another to sign up for recruitment. From the first day of this month, youths approved for callup donned military uniform, left their hometowns, and hurried to units to fulfill their glorious obligation to defend the motherland.

During the conscription period this year, party committees and governments at all levels in our province, combining the study and publicizing of the 12th CPC Congress, carried out education in patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and performance of military service according to law for the great number of cadres, masses, and youths subject to recruitment. Integrating with conscription work, various places have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented the "Provincial Regulations of Shandong Province on Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Martyrs, Families of Armymen, and Disabled Armymen" and have tightly grasped the work of evaluating for preferential treatment the families of compulsory servicemen. The basic-level units have made specific regulations, signed contracts and insured their fulfillment, and fairly well solved some actual problems and the problem of youths who join the army fearing trouble back at home.

In recent days, conscription work entered the stage of transporting recruits. The recruits happily donned military uniform, bade farewell to family members, and cheerfully went to their glorious posts defending the motherland. At each main railroad station and dock, bunting and streamers with slogans were hung, and at stations and docks drums and gongs were beaten to welcome the recruits. Leading comrades of the provincial military district and leading comrades of Yantai Prefecture and Qingdao Municipality personally went to the stations and docks to shake hands and say goodbye to the recruits, encouraging them, after they go to their units, to be find compulsory servicemen with ideals, morals, and aspirations, win honor for the people of their hometowns, and contribute their strength to national defense construction.

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CSO: 4005/250

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE HELD IN SHANDONG

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Gao Gensheng [7559 2704 3932] et. al.: "Summing Up and Exchanging Experiences, Arranging Training Tasks"]

[Text] At the militia training work conference held by the Shandong Provincial Military District from 10 to 15 November, the general guiding ideology and demands put forward for militia training work in our province over the next 2 years are: To closely revolve around the building of the two civilizations, to continue to carry out the policy of readjustment and reform, to base ourselves on existing equipment, to focus on the characteristic of a future war, and to fulfill training tasks with guaranteed quality and quantity in order to train reserve troops and possess a definite military and political quality and who in peacetime will struggle against the enemy and in wartime will mobilize and launch a people's war.

In order that this training work conference be well run, before it opened Zhao Feng, commander, and Liu Lian [0491 8834], political commissar, of the Shandong Provincial Military District, and the principal leading comrades of all military subdistricts, garrison districts, and people's armed forces departments of municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government formed two work groups. The two work groups separately went to the basic level, where they made a comprehensive investigation and study of the situation in militia training since last year, confirmed successes, and found problems, thereby providing firsthand materials and laying a foundation for studying and making arrangements for militia training tasks in the next 2 years.

The conference held that since last year, in the militia training work of our province, the training tasks assigned to us by the Headquarters of the General Staff have been comprehensively fulfilled. Most fundamental is that, under the guidance of the line, principles, and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership and have truly got a grip on making militia building a long-term strategic task of the entire party and entire army. In accordance with the spirit of the directive issued by the Headquarters of the General Staff, people's armed forces departments at all levels have boldly reformed the content and methods of militia training, have put forward a set of specific methods suited to the comprehensive implementation of time, content, personnel, and quality in militia training.

Comrades attending the conference put forward these specific measures for militia training tasks in the next 2 years: 1) Mobilize and organize all of the forces of people's armed forces departments at all levels and, beginning in the first part of December, take a period of about 20 days to do good militia overhauling and consolidation work in a down-to-earth manner in order to lay a good foundation for the comprehensive fulfillment of the militia training tasks in the next 2 years. 2) Persist in getting a grip on training militia instructors, further organize and train well the ranks of militia instructors, and unceasingly improve their training level and capacity to organize training. 3) Get a better grip on the construction of militia training grounds and the work concerning training materials and equipment, and strive to build, within the next few years, the county and city training grounds into relatively well equipped training bases. 4) Strictly practice the system of division of work responsibility, step by step seeing that the training tasks that the province, prefecture, county, commune, and production brigade are each responsible for are implemented, that the work is divided up and a part is assigned to each individual or group, that the work is grasped to the end, and that the fulfillment of one's own training tasks is guaranteed. 5) Make an extensive, deepgoing investigation and study of the present situation of full-time people's armed forces cadres, and come up with a set of specific methods, including methods for their selection and deployment, management and utilization, scope of duties, and work system. Fully arouse their enthusiasm and creativity so that they will with full zeal throw themselves into the struggle to usher in a new situation in militia work. 6) Vigorously strengthen political work and ideological work in the militia; get a better grip on the training of militia political instructors; handle well the households of militiamen and youths; uphold the practice of conducting one month of best-quality political classes; organize the militia to study politics, culture, and science; and really invigorate militia political life. We must educate the militia to take the lead in building well the spiritual civilization, in getting deeply involved in the activities of "five stresses and four points of beauty" and "four have, three stresses, and four nonapprehensions," in arming the mind with communist ideology, and in becoming good militiamen who have ideals, morals, and culture and who abide by discipline, so that they will contribute their strength to speeding up our country's construction of socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/250

- MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JINAN ARMORED CORPS CADRES STUDY NEW PARTY CONSTITUTION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Hongquan [3769 3163 2164]: "Struggling To Bring About a Fundamental Change for Better in Party Style"]

[Text] The party committee of the Armored Corps of the Jinan Units recently concentrated the study of cadres at regimental level and above on the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, so that they integrated history with reality and gained a profound understanding of the new party constitution's major significance for strengthening party building and for increasing confidence in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

During the study and discussion, everybody in three main aspects heightened their understanding and increased their confidence in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. First, they integrated the party constitutions adopted by the 7th and 8th party congresses, recognized the characteristic of the new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress, and fully understood the major significance of the new party constitution for strengthening party building. The comrades said that the merits of the new party constitution, focusing on the party's general task in the new historical period, are highlighted in four characteristics: 1) Its content is substantial and complete; 2) it raises higher demands on party members and party cadres; 3) it makes stricter, more specific regulations with regard to the party's democratic centralism and discipline; and 4) it effects many major changes in the party's organizational system. Everybody unanimously held that, in line with the party constitution's demand for a comprehensive strengthening of party building, the constitution has initiated the requirements and guarantees for the new situation in building socialism. Second, integrating the lessons of history, they stressed that the new party constitution's strengthening of democratic centralism is of major significance in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In the discussions, the comrades integrated party history, especially the bitter lesson of the 10-year period of civil disorder in which, because inner-party life was abnormal and the principle of democratic centralism was not implemented, the party cause suffered serious damage. They deeply understood that the party constitution stresses that the principle of democratic centralism must be more full and specific, more systematic and comprehensive than it was in the past, and that this is the summation of the experiences and lessons of history. Provided

that party organizations at all levels act in strict accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, they will certainly be able to stop the occurrence of harmful trends, raise the party's prestige, give full play to the firm nucleus role of party leadership, and fulfill the party's historical mission in the new era. Third, integrating the facts since the third plenary session, they fully recognized the possibility of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In their study, everybody integrated the series of major measures taken by the party Central Committee after the third plenary session so that the party's principle of democratic centralism was gradually implemented, collective leadership was gradually strengthened, political life within the party was gradually made normal, the cause of constructing modernization led by the party unceasingly attained new results, and the party's prestige was also gradually raised. They fully recognized that, provided that all comrades of the party and party organizations at all levels maintain political unity with the party Central Committee, and with one heart and mind are determined to do things according to Central Committee directives, they will certainly be able to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. The comrades indicated that, in accordance with the demands of the party constitution, they certainly will be qualified Communist Party members and struggle hard to make party building become the firm nucleus in leading the cause of constructing socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/250

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA TARGETED IN FAMILY PLANNING CAMPAIGN

Jinan Shandong DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "The Political Department of Shandong Military District Calls All People's Militia to Participate Enthusiastically in the Activities of The Propaganda Month for Family Planning"]

[Text] Recently, the Political Department of Shandong Military District issued an open letter to the people's militia and the cadres of the people's armed forces of Shandong Province calling all of them to get into action, to participate enthusiastically in the activities of the propaganda month for family planning. The letter said that if the people's militia takes the lead in the implementation of family planning, it will give great impetus in carrying out smoothly the work of family planning and in developing healthily the building of the spiritual civilization. The letter also stated that the masses of the people's militia must keep up the practice of patriotism and collectivism, they must keep the cardinal principles in mind, and take the overall situation into account to share the cares and burdens of the nation conscientiously.

The letter calls for all members of the people's militia must keep up the practice of patriotism and collectivism, they must keep the cardinal principles in mind, and take the overall situation into account to share the cares and burdens of the nation conscientiously.

The letter calls for all members of the people's militia to be first in toppling old customs and establishing new styles; to overcome the old thought that male is superior to female; to free their minds of the outworn concept of "propagating successive generations"; to put right the confused thinking such as "tilling the plot of my responsibility, eating my portion of grain from fixed output quotas; if bearing more children I will feed them myself," etc; to make great effort in propagandizing the nation's and the family's advantages of planning childbirth and the collective and personal disadvantages of marrying too early and having too many children. The letter also asked that everyone do his bit in the activities of the propaganda month for family planning, and carry them out not only on a grand and spectacular scale, but also in a down-to-earth manner.

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CSO: 4005/303

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANDONG REVAMPS MILITIA TRAINING

Jinan Shandong DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Shandong Military District Leading Comrades Change Work Style by Going Down to the Grass-roots Units; Spread Themselves To Grasp Work and Strive To Open Up New Prospects"]

[Text] The leading comrades of Shandong Military District went down to the basic units and got a good grasp of the key problems in their work. They investigated and solved the problems one by one and thus all kinds of work have been improved.

Soon after the closing of the CPC's 12th National Congress, the leading comrades of Shandong Military District led a working team down to basic units, spending 20-odd days examining and investigating a special subject--the education and training of the people's militia. They learned the situation, saw the problems, and amassed a factual basis for future study and arrangement of the work on this specific subject. Then, to attack the specific question of how to strengthen the reconstruction of the people's militia organization, the comrades led a working team down to Tai'an municipality and ran the militia units there as an experiment for 15 days. They inspected the present conditions of the people's militia organization and studied the problems of what, in the future, is to be handled and how to handle it. By doing so, they became qualified to speak on the guidance of the work of the people's militia organization. Recently, the District transferred a great number of office cadres to set up 11 working teams under 11 leading comrades to live and work in people's militia companies. They spent about a month there to help these basic units study the spirit of the CPC's 12th National Congress, in depth, and achieve a good result in the summation, comparison, and appraisal of the three-fulfillment advanced units and the readjustment of the people's militia organization.

During their stint with the basic units, the leading comrades of the Shandong Military District were careful in accordance with the directives of the upper authority to concentrate on the work of typical units, "dissect a sparrow," gain experiences, guide the overall work. They also paid special attention to finding and settling problems on the spot and this enabled the guidance of leading organs to tally with the actual situations. For example, Commander Zhao Feng [6392 1496] once found out during the investigation that the training of the communication squad of the people's militia was basically the same as that of the regular troops: too much was included, it was too long, too troublesome, and the results were not very satisfactory. In order to solve the problem completely and to try to create a course applicable to a communication

squad of the people's militia, he went to Ningyang [1337 7122] county to hold an informal discussion with the local cadres and militiamen. From the contents to the duration of training; from the organizational leadership to the teaching method; from each member who will be selected to train to the settlement of the training equipment fund--all these were studied and reformations were recommended, thus breaking a new path suited to the training of the militiamen. As a comparison, whereas it took almost 6 months to train a telegraph operator before, it now takes only 2 months, saving 60 percent of the expense. The quality of training has also improved to a great extent. This new way has been spread over the whole province from one point to another, creating a great impetus in promoting the development of communication squad training in the militia.

Keeping in mind the problem of "one political lecture per month to the militiamen is difficult to arrange," Political Commissar Liu Lian [0491 8834], accompanied by office personnel, went down to the militia companies to look into the conditions one after the other and exchanged experiences in every unit they went. Finally, ways were learned from the masses. At the provincial meeting for the training of the people's militia held in November of this year, he made concrete suggestions on how to strengthen the political ideology work of the people's militia based on the outcome of the investigation he conducted himself, and this further promoted the in-depth development of the political education of the militiamen.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CADRES IN SHAANXI FORCED TO RETURN EXCESS HOUSING

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Government Tightly Grasps Problem of Vacating and Returning Excess Housing Occupied by Cadres"]

[Text] The provincial government system has tightly grasped the problem of inspecting and correcting the unhealthy tendency on the part of cadres to occupy excess housing. Up to the present, 118 cadres have returned 3,234 square meters of excess housing, accounting for 64.8 percent of the number of cadres who should return excess housing and 67 percent of the area of excess housing that should be returned. Among these people, 78 cadres at the department or bureau level have already returned 2,299 square meters of excess housing, accounting for over 93 percent of both the number of these cadres who should return excess housing and the area of excess housing that they should return.

The provincial government system, during its correction of the unhealthy tendency on the part of cadres to occupy excess housing, regarded as its breakthrough point a good solution to the problem of 41 cadres at the department or bureau level who, after entering and being quartered in "veteran cadre buildings," had not yet returned the excess housing they occupied.

Comrade Chen Ming [7115 2494], the vice governor in charge of this work, convened many meetings; relayed the instructions issued by Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial party committee, on this problem; studied specific methods for its solution; and on his own initiative paid visits on and did ideological work for some comrades. Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the party and first of all from their own actions, many veteran cadres were able to take the lead in rectifying the party style, and within a short period of time 38 comrades who had entered and been quartered in "veteran cadre buildings" returned the excess housing they occupied. After unfolding the situation, they adopted the practice of "tightly grasping both ends," and through issuing notices, bulletins, and circulars, and other methods in good time raised demands on all units, explained the policy, announced the rate of progress, exchanged circumstances, and commended the good and criticized the bad. The departments which did this work relatively fast--the provincial higher education bureau, finance bureau, statistics bureau, textile company, petrochemical industry bureau, public health bureau, and agriculture bureau--have completely or basically returned and vacated occupied excess housing, for which they were commended; the departments which made slow progress--the provincial commerce bureau, scientific and technological commission, economic commission, physical culture commission, and geology bureau--have been criticized once again.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW REGULATIONS IN SICHUAN ON HIGH, MIDDLE-LEVEL INTELLECTUALS

Chengdu ISCHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "Our Province Draws Up Specific Regulations on Document Reading and Living Arrangements for High- and Middle-Level Intellectuals"]

[Text] In order to create the necessary conditions for intellectuals in study, work, and life so that they fully play an active role in the socialist modernization drive, the provincial party committee and government recently drew up the following specific regulations on the question of document reading and living arrangements for high- and middle-level intellectuals:

1. The question of reading documents and attending meetings. Excluding those who hold leading or technical (professional) administrative posts in the party and government for which relevant regulations are still in effect, for the remaining high- and middle-level intellectuals, before the CPC Central Committee and State Council draw up regulations, the following opinions, based on work requirements, are proffered for handling the question: Party member high-level intellectuals (senior engineers, senior agricultural and animal husbandry teachers, full and associate professors, full and associate research fellows, full and associate director-doctors, and personnel corresponding to the above-mentioned titles of technical or professional posts) may read or listen to and pass on relevant documents and materials issued to the prefectural teacher level. Local teacher-level documents that their units don't have are, according to the relation of subordination to the party, to be read or passed on by responsible organizations of the high-level party committees or departments. Party member middle-level intellectuals (engineers; agricultural, animal husbandry, and veterinary science teachers; lecturers; physicians-in-charge; and personnel corresponding to the above-mentioned titles of technical or professional posts) may read or listen and pass on relevant documents and materials issued to the county to CYL. Nonparty high- and middle-level intellectuals who do not hold leadership posts--in line with the above-mentioned range of division, according to the relevant regulations on documents of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, and based on the principle of document classification and the difference between internal and external documents--will have the spirit of the relevant documents passed on to them by each unit.

The party organization of each unit should also, based on work requirements, organize the high- and middle-level intellectuals to attend relevant meetings.

2. Gradually improve the housing conditions of high- and middle-level intellectuals.

When allotting dwelling houses, each unit must consider the study, scientific research, and work requirements of the high- and middle-level intellectuals. In addition to the regulation of the Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau of the State Council that--on the basis of the school age of scientific and technological cadres (the school age of cadres when they entered secondary vocational schools after graduating from graduate schools, universities, institutions of higher education, as well as senior middle schools--calculates the allotment of dwelling houses by work age, in the unit priority should be given to lenient arrangements for housing staff and workers on an equal footing. At present, various measures must be taken to resolve the special difficulties of high- and middle-level intellectuals who have no house or who have a dangerous house, who have a house in which several generations live under one roof or a house in which adult children of opposite sexes live under one roof. Special consideration should be given to high- and middle-level intellectuals who have made major contributions. In the future the housing area for high- and middle-level intellectuals will gradually reach the "Revised Standards of Residential Construction for Staff and Workers in Sichuan Province," which the provincial people's government approved on 30 January 1982, viz, the construction area of every house for a high-level intellectual will be 80 to 90 square meters and that for a middle-level intellectual 60 to 70 square meters.

3. As for high- and middle-level intellectuals working in Chengdu or Chongqing municipalities whose spouses reside in small cities or towns, or whose spouses have long lived apart from them because they retired (left) their jobs, if a given intellectual can be spared from his or her job he or she should be transferred to where the spouse is located. If he or she really cannot be spared and it is impossible to transfer him or her to where the spouse is located, the unit in which the intellectual works can report this fact to the personnel bureau of Chengdu or Chongqing and after its investigation and approval (in the case of provincial-level organizations, after the approval of the provincial personnel bureau), permit the spouse and nonadult children to reside with the intellectual in either of the two municipalities concerned, and the personnel department concerned should handle the procedures involved in bringing the family together.

4. High-level intellectuals may receive special medical treatment and, with a special medical certificate issued by the public health department of the prefecture, municipality, or autonomous prefecture (in the case of provincial-level organizations, issued by the provincial public health department), go to designated hospitals for outpatient services.

5. All units to which small motor vehicles have been assigned should as much as possible give consideration to high-level intellectuals when putting these vehicles to use, especially to intellectuals who are old and frail and who either have to go some place on official business or to a doctor.

The General Office and the Organizational Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the General Office and the Scientific and Technological Commission of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government have already jointly issued documents on the above regulations to each county and county-level unit.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

THREE CASES OF SWINDLERS POSING AS PLA MEN UNCOVERED

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Strictly Guarding Against Scoundrels Who Sabotage Military Conscription"]

[Text] The Lintong County Public Security Bureau recently uncovered three cases of fraud in which persons posed as PLA "inductee reception personnel." One swindler defrauded the masses out of over 2,000 yuan by posing as the commander of a certain army. Another one, posing as a combat hero, enticed young women with intimate talk of love and seduced one of them. The Military Conscription Office of Shaanxi Province has issued emergency bulletins to various places, asking that they strictly guard against scoundrels who sabotage the work of military conscription. All inductee reception personnel now carry a letter of introduction from the county military conscription office; otherwise, no matter whatever other credentials they might have without exception, they will be unable to gain credence.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EDUCATIONAL NETWORK TO TRAIN CADRES FORMED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent Hu Guaong [5170 0342] and reporter Li Wei [2621 5588]:
"Initial Formation of Nationwide Cadre Educational Network"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, over 8,100 party schools and specialized cadre schools (including cadre training classes) set up by the party at all levels throughout the nation, the number of teaching cadres has grown to about 100,000 and in over 130 colleges and universities special training courses for cadres have been started, thereby opening new approaches to the solution of the problem of making cadres specialized. In the entire country there has already been initially formed a cadre educational network with its mainstays being party schools, cadre schools, and special training courses for cadres in colleges and universities, thereby establishing a powerful cadre-training base.

Following the restoration and expansion of the education front, the number of cadres trained in rotation or trained has been increasing year after year. In the most recent 3 years alone, nationwide over 200,000 leading cadres at the county level and above have been trained in rotation or trained, accounting for over half the number of cadres belonging to this category; and some outstanding middle-aged and young cadres chosen by party organizations at all levels and a large number of special technical cadres of all categories have been trained. In the nationwide industrial and communications system, 62 percent of the chairmen and vice chairmen of the economic commissions in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and 64 percent of the leading cadres attached to the county level and above, have taken part in special training for enterprise management. In the nationwide agricultural system, over 63,000 agricultural leading cadres at all levels have been trained, and over 2,000 secretaries and deputy secretaries of county party committees and heads and deputies heads of counties--all of whom had been put in charge of agriculture in their respective counties--have undergone rotational basic training once. In the nationwide financial system, 60 percent of the leading cadres who are at the level of county bureau director or bank president and above have been rotationally trained.

Through this training the political and professional levels of the great number of cadres, especially the leading cadres at the county level and above, have been raised.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHINA PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY STARTS COURSES FOR CADRES, TEACHERS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "China People's University Starts Cadre Training Courses and Teachers' Advanced Studies Courses"]

[Text] In this academic year, the China People's University has started cadre training courses and teachers' advanced studies courses, which began in succession from 11 October and in which 674 middle-aged and young cadres and teachers from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the country are studying in 19 special courses.

These cadre training courses and teachers' advanced studies courses were started in implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress concerning the revolutionization, rejuvenation, intellectualization, and specialization of cadres, and in accordance with a decision made by the Ministry of Education. The cadre training courses opened are in eight specialities--journalism, lexicography, technical records, economic methods, agro-economic management, prices, national economic planning, and international finance--and have a total of 315 students, among whom 16 are cadres at the level of deputy department head and above. The teachers' advanced studies courses are in 11 specialities, including philosophy, ethics, political economy, history of the CPC, and modern Chinese history; they have a total of 361 students, most of whom will study for a period of 1 year.

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